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8 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
9 FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

10 LAURA LESKINEN,

11 Plaintiff,

No. 2:10-cv-03363 MCE KJN PS

12 v.

13 CAROLYN A. HALSEY, et al.,

14 Defendants.

ORDER

15  
16 Presently before the court is plaintiff's "Objection to Judge Kenneth [*sic*] J.  
17 Newman On Grounds of Disqualification Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 455(a) Resulting From Denial  
18 of Right to Jury Trial . . . and Resultant Denial of Due Process . . . [,]" which the undersigned  
19 will refer to herein as plaintiff's request for disqualification. (Dkt. No. 5.) In essence, plaintiff  
20 argues that the undersigned should disqualify himself from participating in this case because the  
21 undersigned allegedly denied plaintiff a right to a jury trial. As discussed below, the undersigned  
22 overrules plaintiff's "objection" and denies plaintiff's request for disqualification.

23 I. BACKGROUND

24 On December 17, 2010, plaintiff filed her complaint and an application to proceed  
25 in forma pauperis. (Dkt. Nos. 1, 2.) On February 14, 2011, plaintiff filed a document entitled  
26 "Plaintiff [*sic*] Request for Three Actions," which, in relevant part, states:

1                   **2. REQUEST [sic] CONFIRMATION/CORRECTION IN**  
2                   **WRITING TO PLAINTIFF [sic] DEMAND FOR JURY**  
3                   **TRIAL**

4                   On December 17, 2010 Plaintiff filed [sic] original complaint in this  
5                   case, citing 12 Causes of Action, and Demanded a Jury Trial (Refer to  
6                   Original Complaint Page 2 Line 12, and Page 32, line 1).

7                   On February 12, 2011, Plaintiff noticed the Case posting on  
8                   Justia.com/Dockets and Filings. Under the Heading: **Jury Demanded By:**  
9                   it states **None.** (Exhibit 1). This is incorrect as noted in [sic] preceding  
10                  paragraph.

11                  *Please confirm in writing that the error has been corrected.*

12                  (Request, Feb. 14, 2011, at 3.)

13                  On March 7, 2011, the undersigned entered an order granting plaintiff's  
14                  application for leave to proceed in forma pauperis, screening plaintiff's complaint pursuant to 28  
15                  U.S.C. § 1915, and dismissing plaintiff's complaint without prejudice. (See Order, Mar. 7, 2011,  
16                  Dkt. No. 4.) That screening order granted plaintiff 30 days from the date of that order to file a  
17                  first amended complaint. (Id. at 11.) By separate order, the undersigned granted plaintiff a 30-  
18                  day extension of time to file her first amended complaint.

19                  The undersigned's screening order also addressed plaintiff's request that the court  
20                  confirm that it corrected information posted on "Justia.com." (See Order, Mar. 7, 2011, at 11.)  
21                  In denying plaintiff's request, the order states:

22                         [P]laintiff requests "confirmation" that the court has corrected information  
23                         posted on a private website called "Justia.com," which apparently suggests  
24                         that plaintiff has not demanded a jury trial. Plaintiff's request is denied  
25                         because this court is not affiliated with the privately operated website  
26                         identified by plaintiff. Plaintiff should contact the administrators of that  
                               website if she has some problem with the information posted on that  
                               website.

                       (Id.) The order also contains a footnote that states: "Plaintiff is also directed to Federal Rule of  
Civil Procedure 38, which addresses the means by which a party properly demands a trial by  
jury." (Id. at 11 n.5.) The court's order did not state that plaintiff failed to properly demand a  
jury trial. Indeed, plaintiff's now-dismissed complaint and civil case cover sheet both contain a

1 demand for a jury trial. (Compl. at 2:12, 32:1-4; Civ. Case Cover Sheet, Dkt. No. 1, Doc.  
2 No. 1-1.)

3           On March 21, 2011, however, plaintiff filed her “objection” and related request  
4 for disqualification alleging that the undersigned denied plaintiff her right to a jury trial. The  
5 undersigned notes that the court has not yet ordered service of a complaint on any party in this  
6 case, no Status (Pretrial Scheduling) Order has yet been entered in this case, and neither the court  
7 nor any defendant has challenged the propriety of plaintiff’s demand for a jury trial.

8 **II.     DISCUSSION**

9           Plaintiff seeks disqualification of the undersigned pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 455(a)  
10 on the ground that the undersigned denied plaintiff her right to a jury trial and thus violated  
11 plaintiff’s constitutional rights.<sup>1</sup> At the outset, the undersigned notes that although plaintiff only  
12 requested that the court correct information reflected on the “Justia.com” website in her  
13 February 14, 2011 request, plaintiff now argues in her request for disqualification that she had  
14 previously requested that the court correct its docket *and* information on the Justia.com website.  
15 (Compare Request, Feb. 14, 2011, at 3, with Req. for Disqualification at 2.) Although plaintiff  
16 mischaracterizes her February 14, 2011 request, plaintiff’s characterizations are irrelevant to the  
17 resolution of her request for disqualification, as discussed below.

18           Although a judge might be required to disqualify or recuse himself or herself from  
19 a case pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 144 or 28 U.S.C. § 455(a), plaintiff only requests that the  
20 undersigned disqualify himself pursuant to Section 455(a). Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 455(a),  
21 “[a]ny . . . magistrate judge of the United States shall disqualify himself in any proceeding in  
22 which his impartiality might reasonably be questioned.” The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has

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24 <sup>1</sup> The undersigned must rule on plaintiff’s request for disqualification pursuant to 28  
25 U.S.C. § 455(a). Bernard v. Coyne (In re Bernard), 31 F.3d 842, 843 (9th Cir. 1994) (stating that  
26 a motion to disqualify pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 455(a) “is addressed to, and must be decided by,  
the very judge whose impartiality is being questioned”); see also Perry v. Schwarzenegger, 630  
F.3d 909, 915 (9th Cir. 2011) (wherein a Circuit Judge of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals  
ruled on the motion to disqualify him filed pursuant to, in part, 28 U.S.C. § 455(a)).

1 held that the substantive standard for recusal under 28 U.S.C. § 455 asks “[w]hether a reasonable  
2 person with knowledge of all the facts would conclude that the judge’s impartiality might  
3 reasonably be questioned.”” United States v. Hernandez, 109 F.3d 1450, 1453-54 (9th Cir. 1997)  
4 (per curiam) (quoting United States v. Studley, 783 F.2d 934, 939 (9th Cir. 1986)); accord  
5 Pesnell v. Arsenault, 543 F.3d 1038, 1043 (9th Cir. 2008).

6 In United States v. Grinnell Corp., 384 U.S. 563 (1966), the United States  
7 Supreme Court stated that in order for the “alleged bias and prejudice to be disqualifying” in the  
8 context of a Section 144 affidavit, it must stem from an “extrajudicial source.” Id. at 583. In  
9 Liteky v. United States, 510 U.S. 540 (1994), the Supreme Court extended the so-called  
10 “extrajudicial source doctrine” to disqualifications pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 455(a), but clarified  
11 that the alleged bias must *usually* arise from an extrajudicial source. See id. at 554-55 (stating  
12 that “it would be better to speak of the existence of a significant (and often determinative)  
13 ‘extrajudicial source’ factor, than of an ‘extrajudicial source’ doctrine, in recusal jurisprudence).  
14 In so holding, the Supreme Court partially described the consequences of the extrajudicial source  
15 factor:

16 First, judicial rulings alone almost never constitute a valid basis for a bias  
17 or partiality motion. In and of themselves (*i.e.*, apart from surrounding  
18 comments or accompanying opinion), they cannot possibly show reliance  
19 upon an extrajudicial source; and can only in the rarest circumstances  
20 evidence the degree of favoritism or antagonism required (as discussed  
21 below) when no extrajudicial source is involved. Almost invariably, they  
22 are proper grounds for appeal, not for recusal. Second, opinions formed  
23 by the judge on the basis of facts introduced or events occurring in the  
24 course of the current proceedings, or of prior proceedings, do not  
25 constitute a basis for a bias or partiality motion unless they display a  
26 deep-seated favoritism or antagonism that would make fair judgment  
impossible. Thus, judicial remarks during the course of a trial that are  
critical or disapproving of, or even hostile to, counsel, the parties, or their  
cases, ordinarily do not support a bias or partiality challenge. They *may* do  
so if they reveal an opinion that derives from an extrajudicial source; and  
they *will* do so if they reveal such a high degree of favoritism or  
antagonism as to make fair judgment impossible.

25 Id. at 555 (citation omitted); see also United States v. Johnson, 610 F.3d 1138, 1147 (9th Cir.  
26 2010) (“We have described the extrajudicial source factor as involving ‘something other than

1 rulings, opinions formed or statements made by the judge during the course of trial.’”) (quoting  
2 United States v. Holland, 519 F.3d 909, 914 (9th Cir. 2008)). “[E]xpressions of impatience,  
3 dissatisfaction, annoyance, and even anger’ are not grounds for establishing bias or impartiality,  
4 nor are a judge’s efforts at courtroom administration.” Pesnell, 543 F.3d at 1044 (citing Liteky,  
5 510 U.S. at 555-56).

6 Here, the extrajudicial source factor applies to plaintiff’s request for  
7 disqualification and dooms plaintiff’s request. Plaintiff has simply failed to identify any  
8 extrajudicial source of any alleged partiality on the part of the undersigned. Instead, plaintiff’s  
9 questioning of the undersigned’s impartiality stems entirely from the undersigned’s judicial  
10 ruling denying one of plaintiff’s requests made on February 14, 2011. Thus, plaintiff’s request  
11 for disqualification is squarely foreclosed by the Supreme Court’s decision in Liteky and the  
12 Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals’s subsequent decisions that are in accord with Liteky.  
13 Accordingly, plaintiff’s request for disqualification is denied.

14 Although not necessary to the disposition of plaintiff’s request for  
15 disqualification, the undersigned pauses to reiterate that, as a factual matter, the record belies  
16 plaintiff’s contention that she has been denied a trial by jury. To date, the court has not entered  
17 any order precluding plaintiff from seeking or having a trial before a jury. Moreover, the court  
18 has not ordered that plaintiff’s complaint be served on any defendant in this case and, as a result,  
19 no defendant has yet appeared in this action and challenged the propriety of plaintiff’s demand  
20 for a jury trial stated in the complaint. The undersigned simply denied plaintiff’s request that the  
21 court somehow correct information on a website that is privately operated and unaffiliated with  
22 the court. Finally, the court has not yet conducted a Status (Pretrial Scheduling) Conference or  
23 entered a resulting Status (Pretrial Scheduling) Order wherein trial dates would be set and a trial  
24 by jury or by the court would be ordered. Taken together, it can hardly be said that plaintiff has  
25 been denied a right to a trial by jury.


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1    III.    CONCLUSION

2                    For the reasons stated above, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that plaintiff  
3    “objection” (Dkt. No. 5) is overruled and her request that the undersigned disqualify himself  
4    pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 455(a) is denied.

5                    IT IS SO ORDERED.

6    DATED: March 28, 2011

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9                    KENDALL J. NEWMAN  
                         UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE